iRest

After-Sale Service Manual

SL-T101/SL-T102 Massage Chair

Wenzhou Shengli Healthcare Equipment Co., Ltd.

July 1, 2008

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Chapter 1 Massage chair does not work

◆ **Trouble symptom I:**

When the power switch is turned on, the unit is not powered. No sound of beep is heard from the massage chair as it would make when power is on. The LCD on the armrest does not display the power-on process.

Trouble diagnosis 1.1:

The massage chair has no normal external power supply.

Proposed solution:

Make sure there is a normal external **AC220V** power input on the power supply board for the massage chair.

Trouble diagnosis 1.2:

1) The power switch is not normally turned on.

2) The fuse is burnt out.

3) The plug-in in the power switch box is loose.

Proposed solutions:

1) As shown in **Fig. 1**, in normal case, the switch is set at "1" to turn on the power and at "0" to turn off the power. If the power is off, set the switch at "1" to turn on the power.

2) Replace the fuse, which you can find in the supplied accessories.

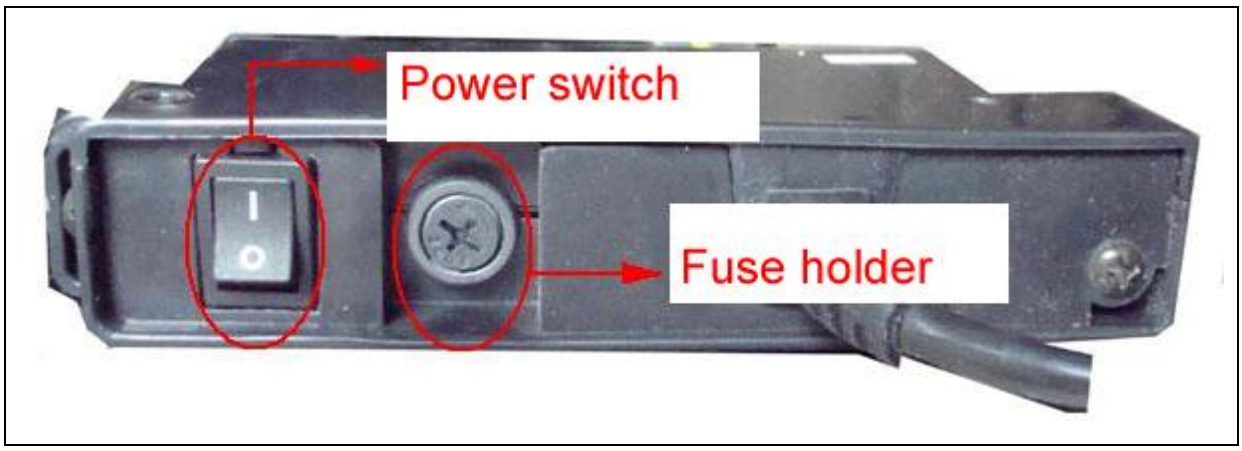

Fig. 1

3) Open the power switch box and check if the plug-in inside is loose. If yes, fix it.

Trouble diagnosis 1.3:

Transformer HJAC8650 is damaged (which is hung upside-down under the chair seat

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support).

Proposed solutions:

When it is made sure that there is an **AC220V** power output in the switch box and the fuse of the mainboard is in good condition, if there is no **AC110V** power input at Plug-in **CN1** on the mainboard, the transformer is damaged. As shown in **Fig. 2**, measure if there is an **AC110V** voltage at the plug-in **CN1** on the mainboard. If not, there is a fault in the circuit prior to **CN1** or the transformer is damaged. Replace it. (This transformer is not provided for units with an **AC110V** power supply.)

Fig. 2

Trouble diagnosis 1.4:

The fuse on the mainboard is burnt out.

Proposed solutions:

There may be some elements on the mainboard that are broken down or burnt out. Do the measurement with a multimeter and replace, if any, the damaged ones such as **varistor 10D22K**, **full-bridge rectifier KBL610**, **FET K1358, SCR BTA12** or **diode IN5408**.

◆ **Trouble symptom II:**

The **AC110V** power supply of the chair is normal but the chair cannot work normally nor can the LCD display.

Trouble diagnosis 2.1:

The **transformer HJ5730** is damaged (which is in the air pump box).

Proposed solutions:

With the power on (that is, **CN2**/**CN3** has a normal power input of **AC110V**), measure respectively the two output terminals to see if there is an **AC12V** voltage output. If not, the transformer is damaged. With the unit power off, measure the resistance of the input and output terminals with a multimeter at its resistance setting. In normal case, the resistance

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should be about **25Ω** at the input terminal and **several ohms** at the output terminal. If the resistance is zero or infinite, the transformer is damaged. Replace it.

Trouble diagnosis 2.2:

No normal DC5V power supply is supplied to the mainboard, making the mainboard chip unable to work normally.

Proposed solutions:

When it is made sure that there is an **AC12V** power input at plug-in **CN20** on the mainboard, if there is no DC5V power output from the **stabilovolt tube L7805CV**, check if the **stabilovolt tube L7805CV**, **stabilovolt tube L7812CV** and **diode IN5408** to see if there is any possible pseudo soldering or damage. If yes, replace it.

Trouble diagnosis 2.3:

LCD or the crystal oscillator on the setting panel is damaged.

Proposed solutions:

Measure if there is a **DC5V** power between the Pin 2 and Pin 6 of the plug-in of LCD. If there is and the LCD does not display, the LCD is damaged. Replace it. If the power supply is normal and there is screen chaos, replace the **4M crystal oscillator** on the coin selector board.

◆ **Trouble symptom III:**

LCD displays but the coin selector does not accept the coin, and therefore the chair can't work.

Trouble diagnosis:

The coin selector has a fault.

Proposed solution:

Reset or replace the coin selector. See the instruction about the replacement and setting methods for the coin selector.

Chapter 2 Patting function does not work

◆ **Trouble symptom I:**

The patting function can not be activated.

Trouble diagnosis 1.1:

Motor fault

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Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 3**, measure the patting motor of the mechanical massage hand. If it has a **DC110V** voltage input but the motor doesn't work, the motor is damaged. Replace it. Or use a multimeter at its resistance setting to measure the resistance of its coil. In normal case, the resistance should be **55~75Ω**. No resistance or infinite resistance indicates that the motor is damaged. Replace it.

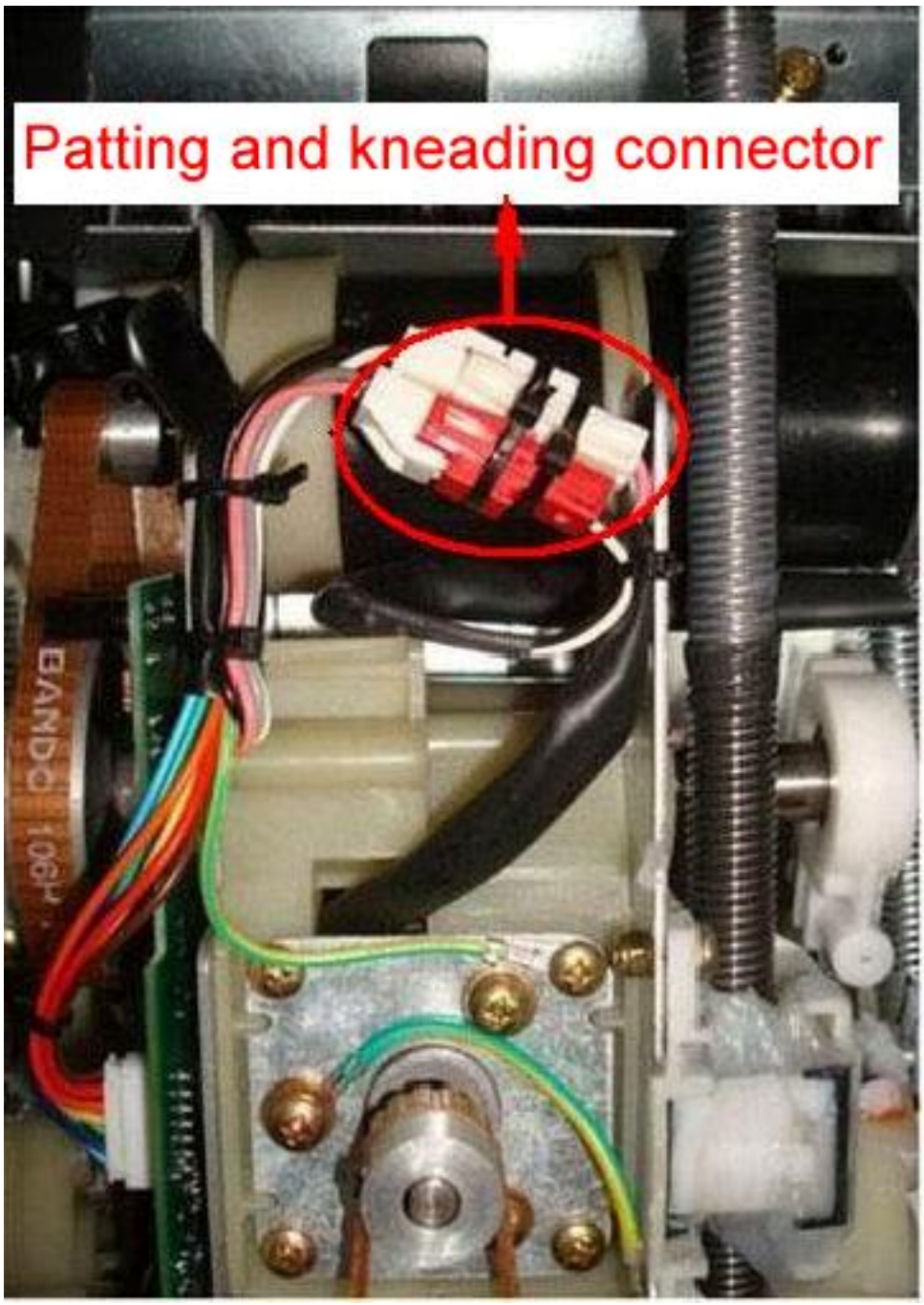

Fig. 3

Trouble diagnosis 1.2:

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The plug-in is in poor contact or the line is open-circuited.

Proposed solutions:

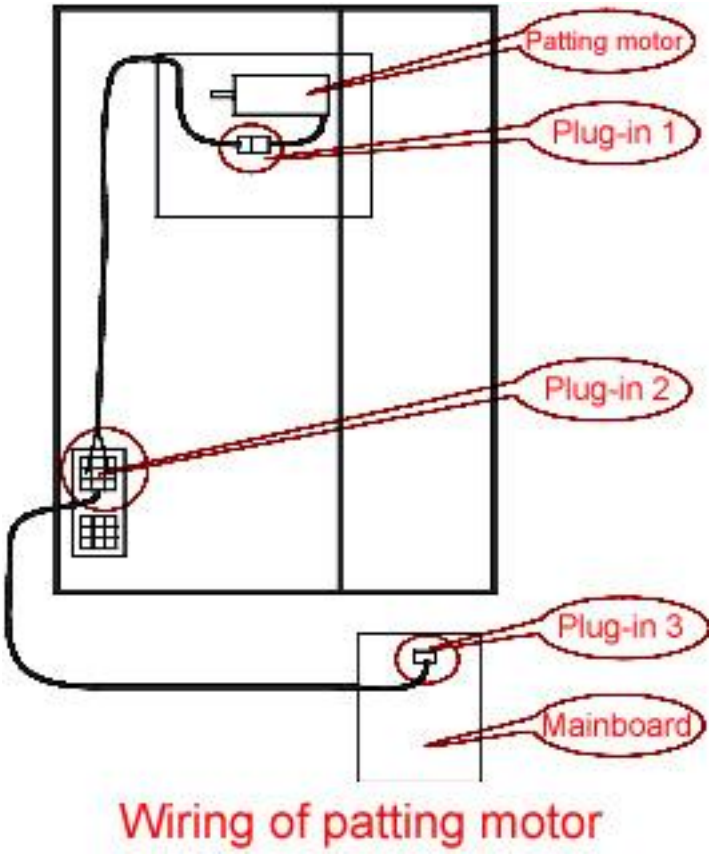

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

As shown in **Fig. 4** – Wiring of Patting Motor, measure if there is a **DC110V** voltage output at Plug-in 1. If not, measure if there is any voltage output between the purple wire and grey wire of Plug-in 2. If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 1 and Plug-in 2. Repair the connection. Note that the failure of the patting function is often caused by poor contact due to a loose pin of Plug-in 2 (as shown in **Fig. 5**). In this case, reinsert it. If there is still no voltage output at Plug-in 2, measure if there is any voltage output at Plug-in 3 (at plug-in **CN7** on the mainboard as shown in **Fig. 6**). If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 2 and Plug-in 3. Repair the connection. If not, the mainboard has a fault. Replace the mainboard or go on to remove the trouble of the mainboard.

Trouble diagnosis 1.3:

The mainboard has no voltage output (no voltage output at plug-in **CN7** on the mainboard as shown in **Fig. 6**).

Proposed solutions:

1.3.1: As shown in **Fig. 6**, check if there is any voltage variation at the Pin 3 of the **optical coupler TLP251** (the voltage here should be **DC5V** when the motor is out of work and

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below **DC3V** when the motor works). If yes, the control signal is normal. Then, (1) check if there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering at **FET K1358**. If yes, replace it or repair the soldering; and (2) check if there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering at the **optical coupler TLP251**. If yes, replace it or repair the soldering.

1.3.2: If there is no voltage variation, check if there is any voltage variation at the Pin 16 of the **chip PIC18F452** (as shown in **Fig. 6**). (1) If yes, there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering in the line between the optical coupler and the chip. Repair the soldering. (2) If there is no voltage variation, the chip is damaged. Replace the **chip PIC18F452**.

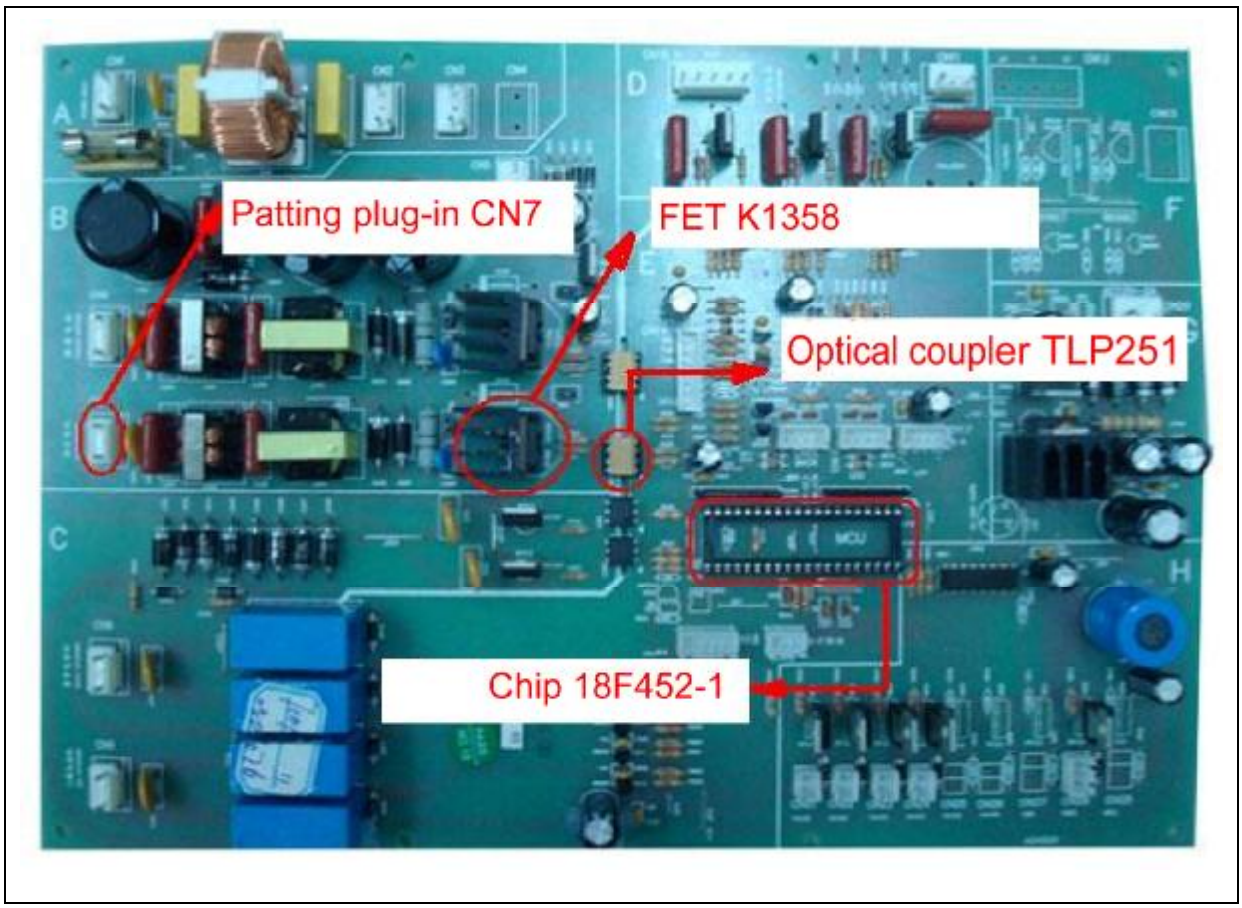

Fig. 6

◆ **Trouble symptom II:**

The massage chair keeps patting when the power is switched on and can not be stopped by the hand controller.

Trouble diagnosis 2.1:

As shown in **Fig. 6**, the **FET K1358** for controlling the patting function is broken down and is not controlled by the signal, leading to the above phenomenon.

Proposed solutions:

Replace the **FET K1358**.

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Chapter 3 Kneading function does not work

◆ **Trouble symptom I:**

The kneading function can not be activated.

Trouble diagnosis 1.1:

Motor fault

Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 7**, measure if the kneading motor has a voltage input of **DC110V**. If there is and the motor cannot work, the motor is damaged. Replace it. Or use a multimeter at its resistance setting to measure the resistance of its coil. In normal case, the resistance should be **55~75Ω**. No resistance or infinite resistance indicates that the motor is damaged. Replace it.

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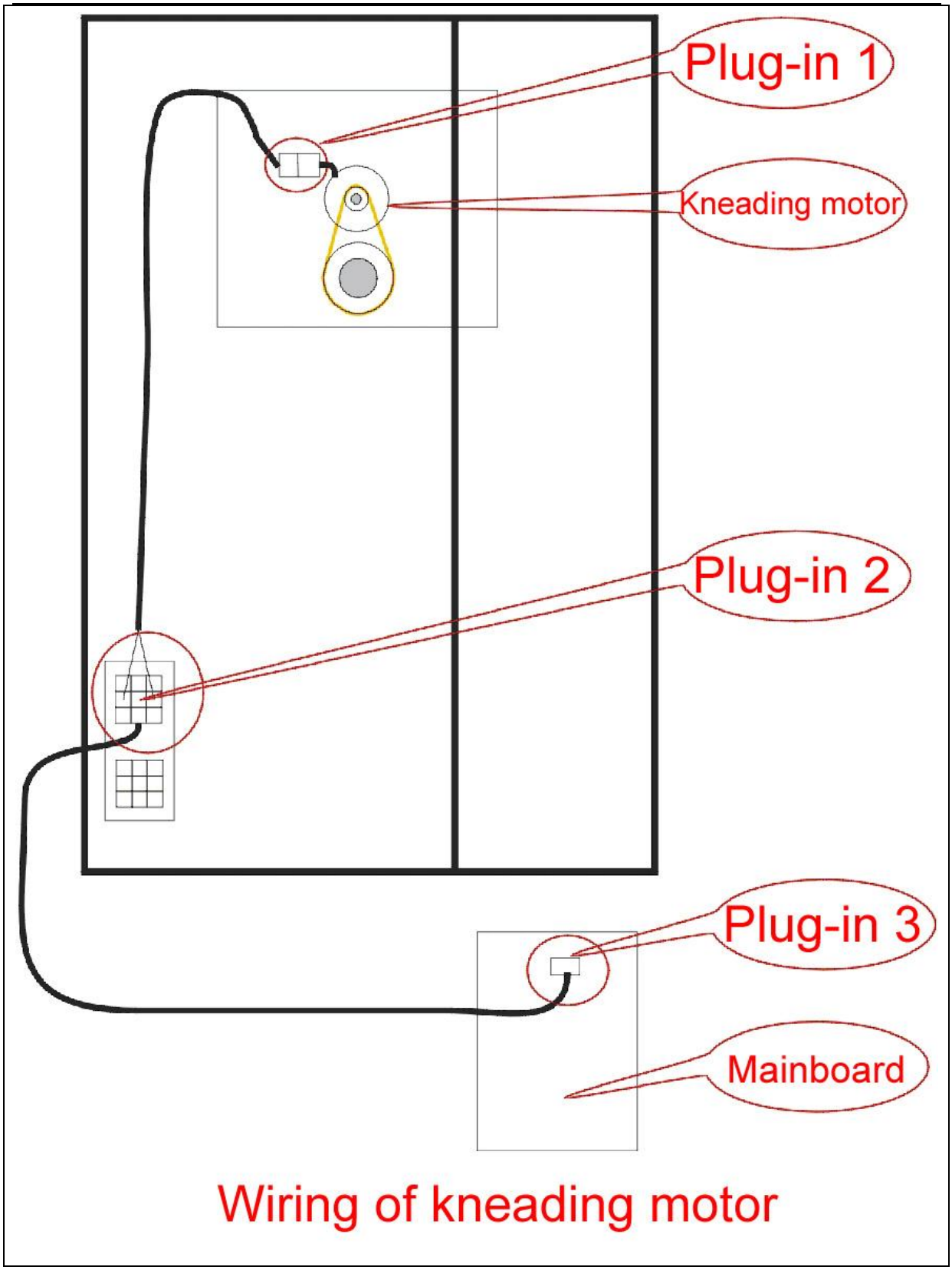

Fig. 7

Trouble diagnosis 1.2:

The plug-in is in poor contact or the line is open-circuited.

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Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 7**, measure if there is a **DC110V** voltage output at Plug-in 1. If not, measure if there is any voltage output between the white wire and black wire of Plug-in 2. If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 1 and Plug-in 2. Repair the connection. Note that the failure of the patting function is often caused by poor contact due to a loose pin of Plug-in 2 (as shown in **Fig. 5**). In this case, reinsert it. If there is still no voltage output at Plug-in 2, measure if there is any voltage output at Plug-in 3 (at plug-in **CN6** on the mainboard as shown in **Fig. 8**). If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 2 and Plug-in 3. Repair the connection. If not, the mainboard has a fault. Replace the mainboard or go on to remove the trouble of the mainboard.

Trouble diagnosis 1.3:

The mainboard has no voltage output (no voltage output at Plug-in **CN6** on the mainboard as shown in **Fig. 8**).

Proposed solutions:

1.3.1: As shown in **Fig. 8**, check if there is any voltage variation at the Pin 3 of the **optical coupler TLP251** (the voltage here should be DC5V when the motor is out of work and below **DC3V** when the motor works). If yes, the control signal is normal. Then, (1) check if there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering at **FET K1358**. If yes, replace it or repair the soldering; and (2) check if there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering at the **optical coupler TLP251**. If yes, replace it or repair the soldering.

1.3.2: If there is no voltage variation, check if there is any voltage variation at the Pin 17 of the **chip PIC18F452** (as shown in **Fig. 8**). (1) If yes, there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering in the line between the optical coupler and the chip. Replace it or repair the soldering; (2) If there is no voltage variation, the **chip PIC18F452** is damaged. Replace it.

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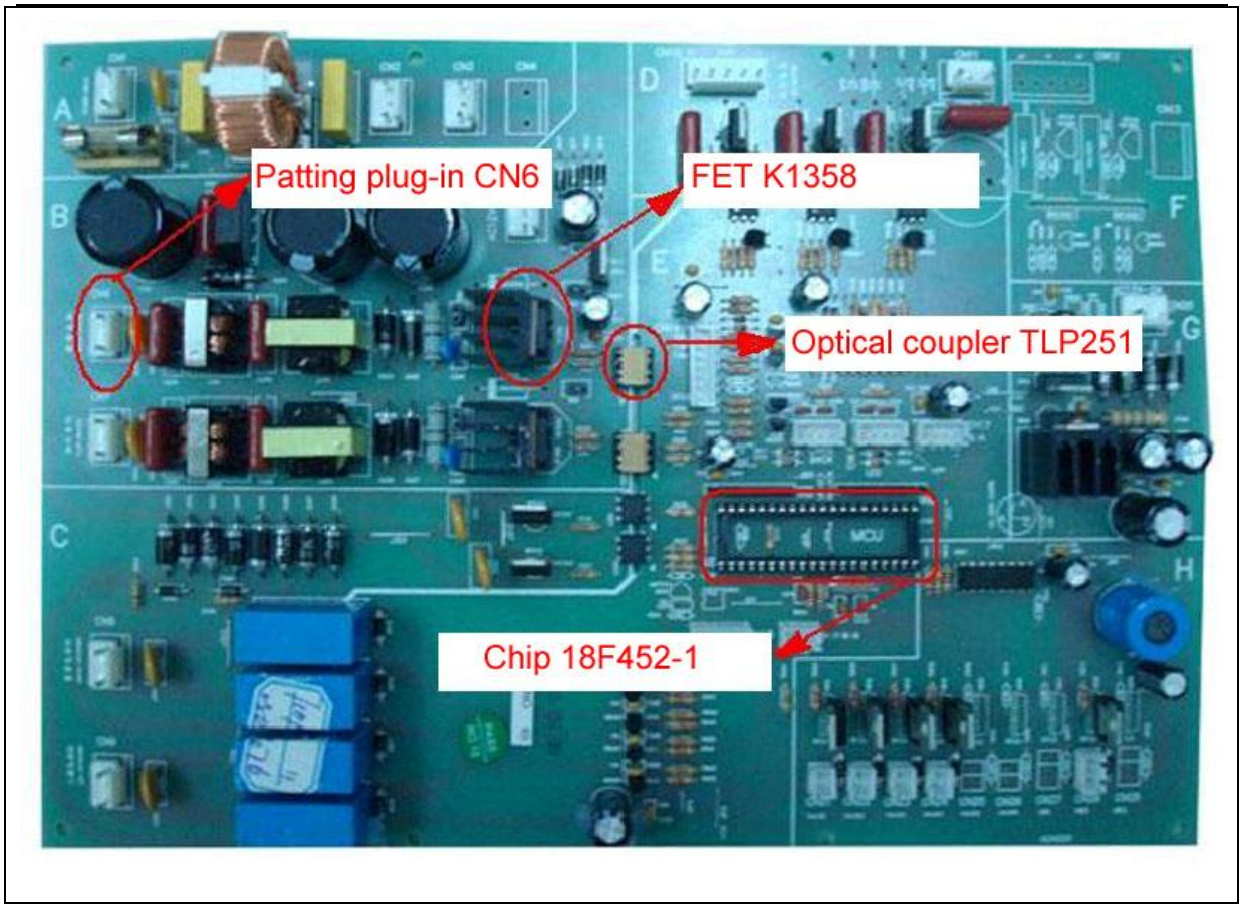

Fig. 8

◆ **Trouble symptom II:**

The massage chair keeps kneading when the power is switched on and can not be stopped by the hand controller.

Trouble diagnosis 2.1:

The **FET K1358** for controlling the kneading function is broken down and is not controlled by the signal, leading to the above phenomenon.

Proposed solutions:

Replace the **EFT K1358.**

Chapter 4 Mechanical massage hand can't travel up and down and width detection fails

◆ **Trouble symptom I:**

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The mechanical massage hand does not travel up or down after the power is switched on (the traveling motor does not turn).

Trouble diagnosis 1.1:

Travel detection board fault

Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 10**, measure if there is a **DC12V** voltage output between the brown wire and pink wire of Plug-in 1 (that is, measure if there is a **DC12V** voltage input between "**+12V**" and "**GND**" of the plug-in on the travel detection board as shown in **Fig. 9**). If yes, but the mechanical massage hand does not travel, the travel detection board is damaged. Replace or repair it. The troubles of the travel detection board can be classified into three types according to the stopping position of the mechanical massage hand on the backrest.

1.1.1: If the hand stops in the middle of the backrest and stays within the limit detection board, the fault is in the **optical coupler 860H** of the Lower Limit (as shown in **Fig. 9**). Check if there is pseudo soldering or impact-caused damage. If yes, re-solder or replace it.

1.1.2: If the hand stops at the upper part of the backrest and exceeds the limit detection board, the fault is in the **optical coupler 860H** of the Upper Limit (as shown in **Fig. 9**). Check if there is pseudo soldering or impact-caused damage. If yes, re-solder or replace it. If the travel detection board is normal and the trouble cannot be removed, check if the ascending **SCR BTA12** is broken down on the mainboard (as shown in **Fig. 11**). If yes, replace it.

1.1.3: If the hand stops at the lower part of the backrest and exceeds the limit detection board, the fault is in the **optical coupler 860H** of the Lower Limit (as shown in **Fig. 9**). Check if there is pseudo soldering or impact-caused damage. If yes, re-solder or replace it. If the travel detection board is normal and the trouble cannot be removed, check if the descending **SCR BTA12** is broken down on the mainboard (as shown in **Fig. 11**). If yes, replace it.

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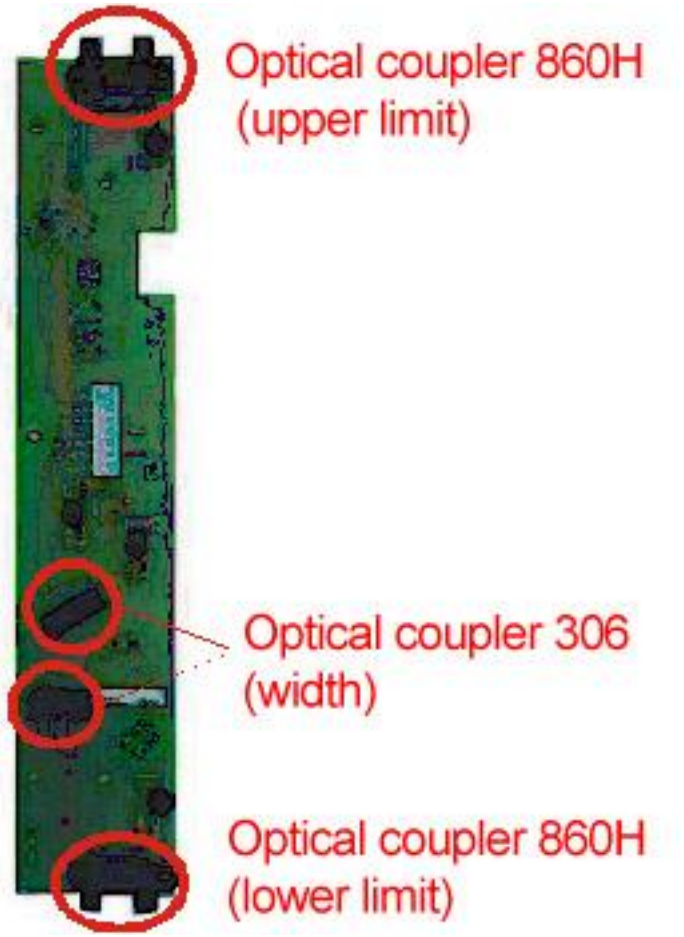

Fig. 9

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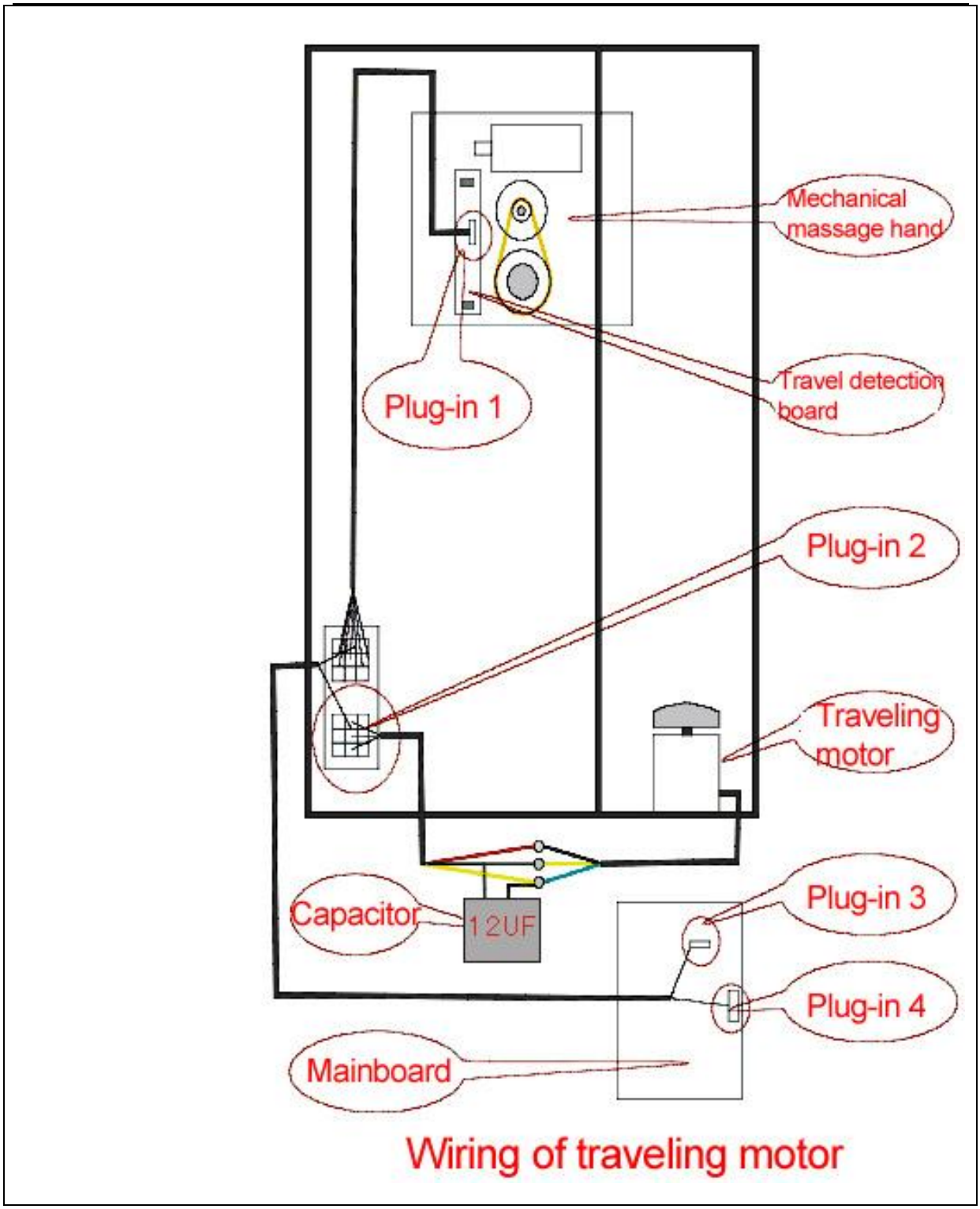

Fig. 10

Trouble diagnosis 1.2:

Traveling driving motor fault

Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 10**, measure if there is a **DC12V** voltage output between the brown wire

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and pink wire of Plug-in 1 (that is, to measure if there is a **DC12V** voltage input between "**+12V**" and "**GND**" of the plug-in on the travel detection board). If not, measure if there is a **DC12V** voltage output between the brown wire and pink wire of Plug-in 2. If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 1 and Plug-in 2. Repair the connection. If not, go on to check if there is an open circuit between Plug-in 2 and Plug-in 3.

Trouble diagnosis 1.3:

The traveling motor is not supplied with an **AC110V** power.

Proposed solutions:

1.3.1: If the travel detection circuit is normal, check if there is an **AC110V** voltage output between the red wire and black wire and the red wire and yellow wire of Plug-in 2 (as shown in **Fig. 5**). If yes, the traveling motor or the capacitor is damaged. Set the multimeter at the **R×200Ω** level and connect one of its pens to the black wire of the motor and the other pen to the yellow wire and blue wire respectively (the normal resistance should be 60**Ω~100Ω**). If there is no resistance or the value is too large, the motor is damaged. Replace it.

1.3.2: If there is no **AC110V** voltage output between the red wire and black wire and between the red wire and yellow wire of Plug-in 2, check if there is an **AC110V** voltage output at Plug-in 4 (that is, if there is an **AC110V** voltage output at the plug-in **CN10** on the mainboard). If yes, there is an open circuit or poor contact between Plug-in 2 and Plug-in 4. Repair the connection. If not, the mainboard has a fault. Go on to remove the trouble.

1.3.3: If the trouble still can not be removed after the above procedure, measure if there is an **AC110V** power output from the pin "AC" to the pins "DOWN" and "UP" of the plug-in **CN10**. If not, check if there is loose soldering in **SCR BTA12**, **optical coupler 3063** and **triode 8050** (as shown in **Fig. 11**). If not, the chip is in trouble.

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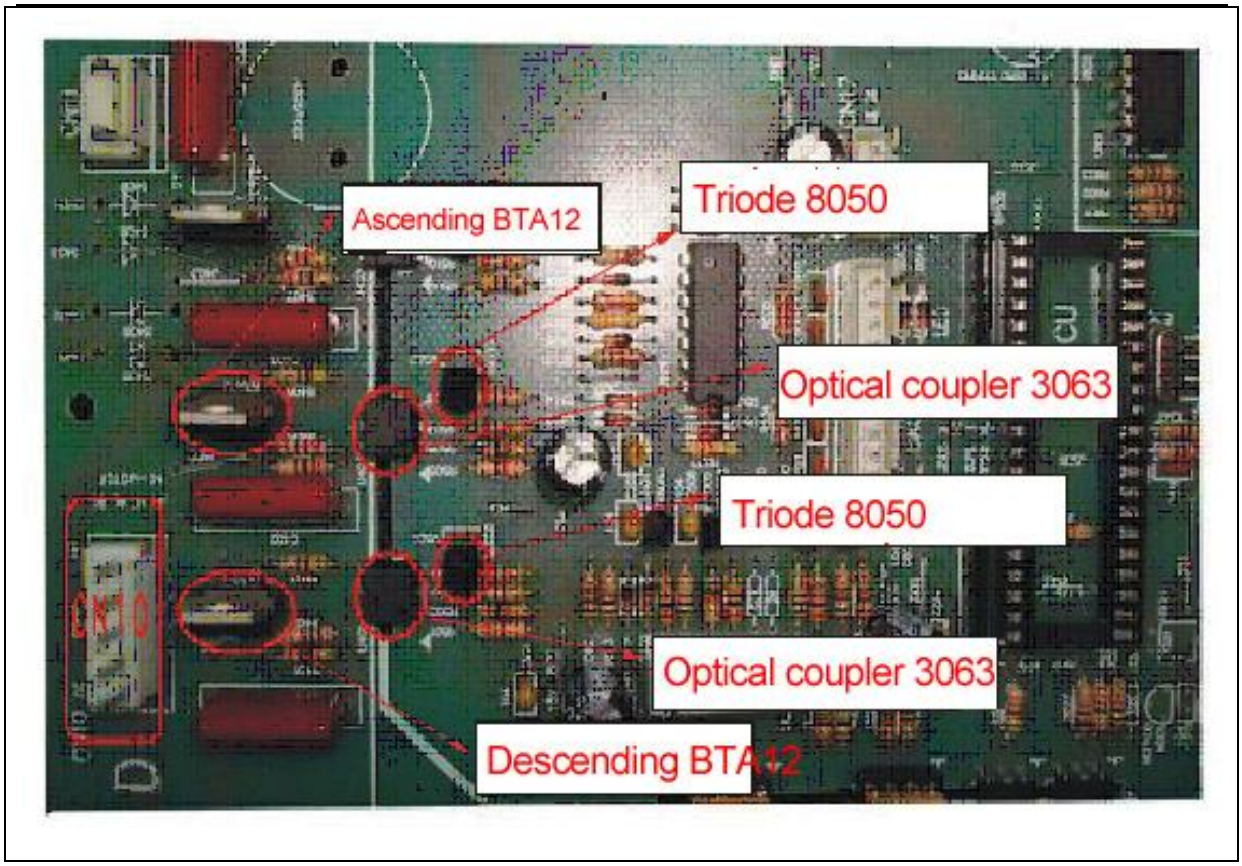

Fig. 11

1.1.4: If there is no voltage variation, check if there is any voltage variation at the "Up" of the Pin 29 or "Low" of the Pin 30 of the **chip PIC18F452** (as shown in **Fig. 11**). If yes, there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering in the line between the optical coupler and the chip. If there is no voltage variation, the chip is damaged. Replace it.

◆ **Trouble symptom II:**

When the chair is switched on, the mechanical massage hand still rotates after exceeding the travel and can not be controlled by the hand controller.

Trouble diagnosis:

The travel detection board fails, making the mechanical massage hand unable to be reset.

Proposed solutions:

The massage chair will make automatic detection whenever it is started. The mechanical massage hand will move the whole travel and go back to the top end of the backrest before it begins the massage. If the hand exceeds the upper limit or the lower limit, the travel detection board is normal, and the traveling motor still rotates, the **SCR BTA12** on the mainboard is broken down. Replace the "Ascending **SCR BTA12**" as shown in **Fig. 11** if the hand is at the upper end of the backrest or replace the "Descending **SCR BTA12**" as shown in **Fig. 11** if the hand is at the lower end of the backrest. If the trouble can not be removed, check if the

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optical coupler 3063 and the **triode 8050** are damaged or replace the chip or the mainboard.

◆ **Trouble symptom III:**

Traveling is slow or fails when loaded.

Trouble diagnosis:

The traveling driving capacitor is damaged.

Proposed solutions:

As shown in **Fig. 17**, check the **capacitor 12UF** at the backrest. Set the multimeter at the capacitance AC**200uF** level, insert the capacitor at "CX" (the normal capacity should be **12uF**). If there is no capacity or a too small capacity, the capacitor is damaged. Replace it.

Chapter 5 Electric cylinders do not work

◆ **Trouble symptom:**

An electric cylinder cannot rise or fall.

Trouble diagnosis:

1.1: The plug-in is in poor contact or the line is open-circuited.

1.2: The electric cylinder is damaged.

1.3: The mainboard is damaged.

Proposed solutions:

1.1: Press the lifting switch for the electric cylinder that can't rise or fall normally. If the hand controller sends out normal beeps, the detection circuit is normal. Go on with the diagnosis. If the hand controller sends out rapid beeps, the failure is on the internal detection circuit of the cylinder or the external plug-in is loose. Replace the electric cylinder or reinsert the plug-in.

1.2: As shown in **Fig. 12**, exchange the plug-in of the cylinder that does not work with that of another cylinder that works normally. If the cylinder still does not work after the exchange, the cylinder is damaged. Replace it. If the cylinder can work after exchanging the plug-ins, the mainboard is damaged. Replace the mainboard or go on to remove the trouble of the mainboard.

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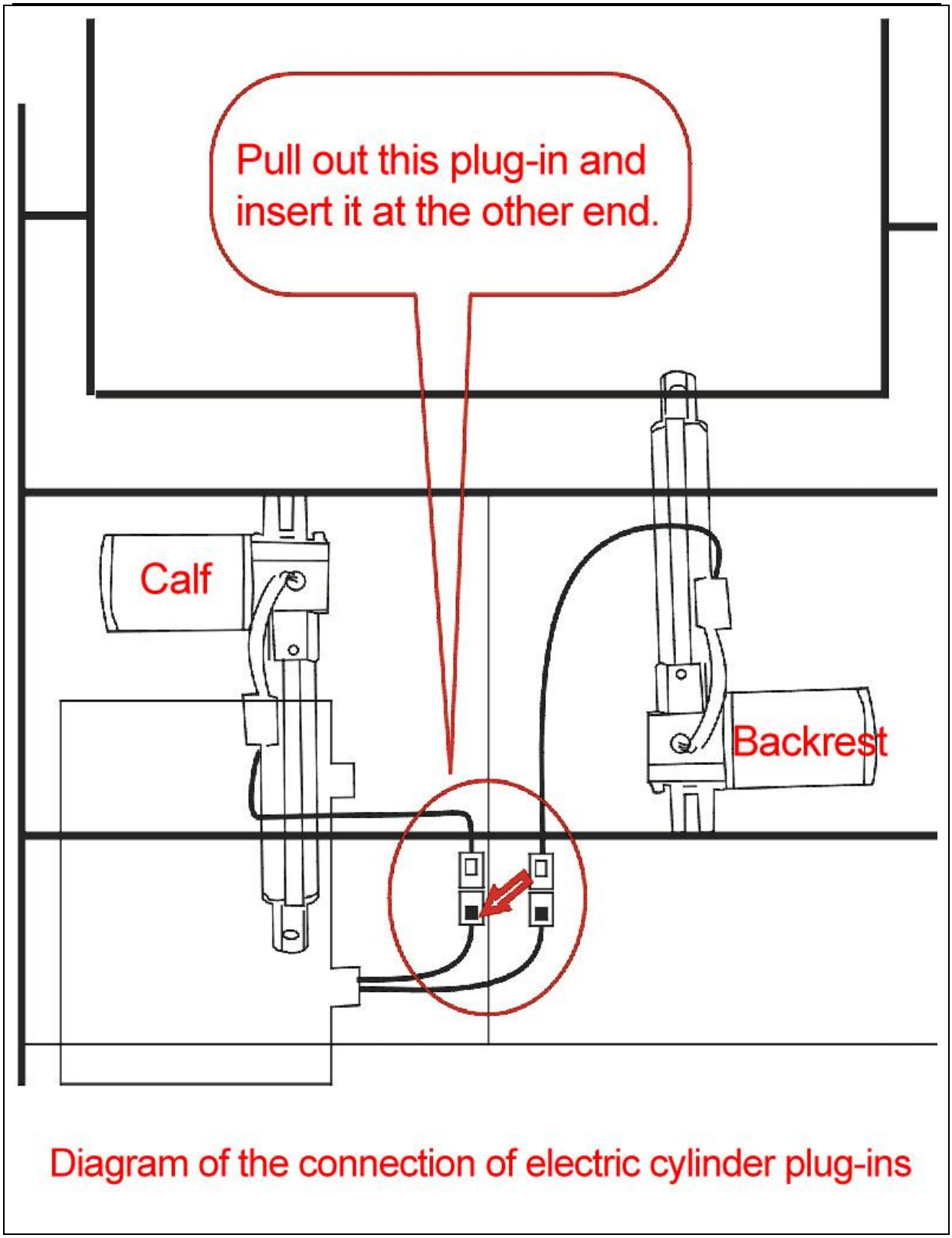
Pull out this plug-in and insert it at the other end.
Calf
Backrest
Diagram of the connection of electric cylinder plug-ins

Fig. 12

1.2.1: Method 1 for electric cylinder diagnosis: check the resistance between the red heavy wire and the black heavy wire of the plug-in at the side of the electric cylinder (the normal value should be **60Ω~100Ω**). If there is no resistance or the resistance is too large, the motor

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coil is open-circuited. Replace the cylinder.

1.2.2: Method 2 for electric cylinder diagnosis: allow the electric cylinder travel to the middle position (if the cylinder is unable to travel, exchange the red heavy wire with the black heavy one to enable it to travel to the middle) and use a multimeter at the **R×200Ω** setting, connecting one of its pen with the red fine wire and the other with the black fine one and white respectively. In normal case, there should be no resistance (**0 Ω~several ohms**). If the resistance is infinite, this limit switch is damaged. Replace the limit switch.

1.3 As shown in **Fig. 13,** check if there is a **DC110V** voltage output at **CN8** or **CN9**. If yes, the internal coil of the electric cylinder is open-circuited. Replace the cylinder. If there is no voltage output, the mainboard has a fault. Replace the mainboard or go on to remove the trouble of the mainboard.

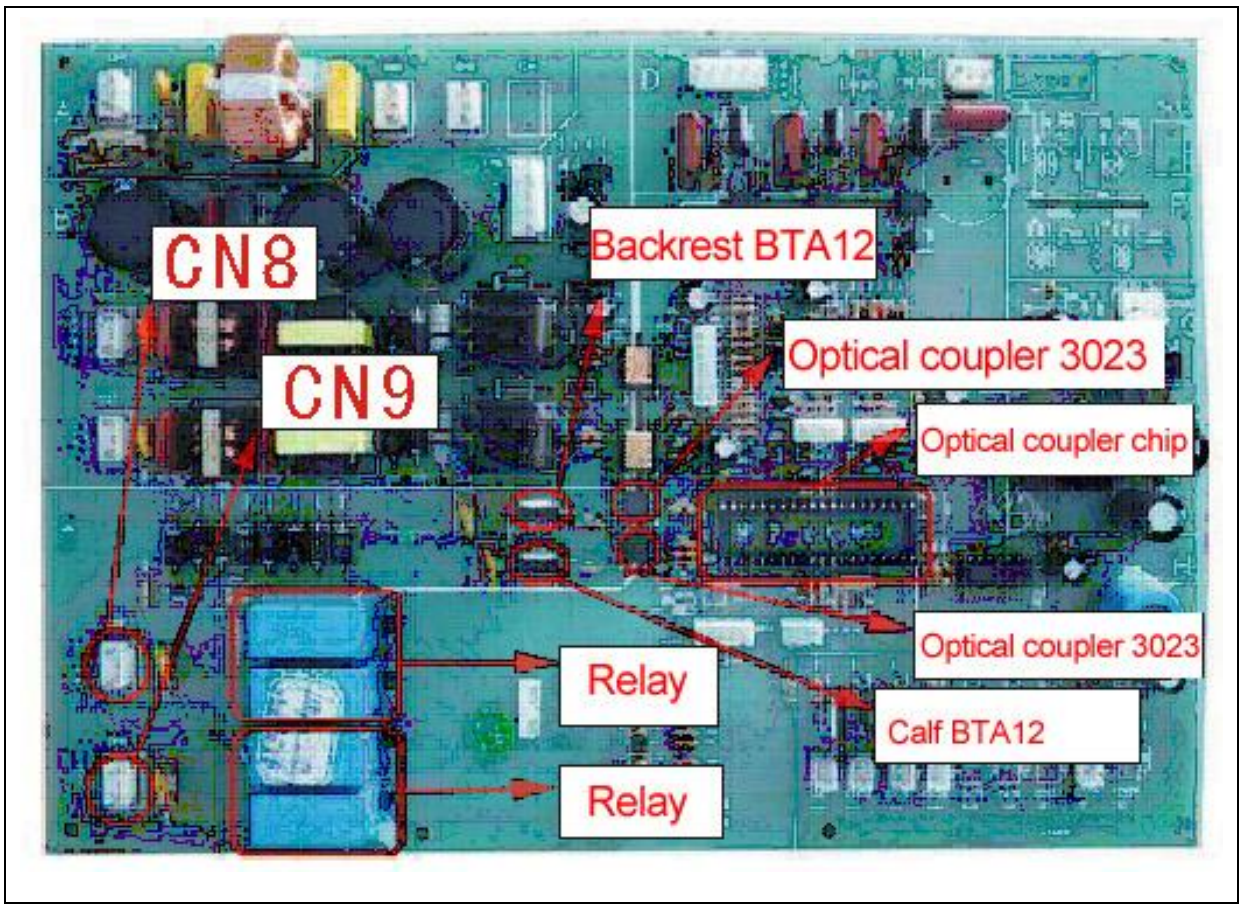

Fig. 13

1.3.1: As shown in **Fig. 13**, if there is no voltage output, check if the **relay 112L**, **SCR BTA12** or **optical coupler 3022** is damaged or there is pseudo soldering or an open circuit on the circuit board. Replace the damaged electronic elements.

1.3.2: Check if the **diode 4148** is open-circuited or broken down. If yes, replace it. If not, replace the **chip PIC18F452.**

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Chapter 6 Air pump and airbags do not work

◆ **Trouble symptom I:**

The air pump can be switched on but the air pressure is insufficient.

Trouble diagnosis:

The air tube is folded or the tube connector is loose or off.

Proposed solution:

Put the folded tube in order and fix the loose connector.

◆ **Trouble symptom II:**

The switch for air pressure is pressed down but the air pump does not work.

Trouble diagnosis:

The air pump is damaged or the connecting wire is open-circuited.

Proposed solutions:

Check if there is an **AC110V** voltage output at the plug-in **CN11** of the air pump (as shown in **Fig. 14**). If yes, the air pump is damaged or the wire harness between the air pump and the plug-in **CN11** is open-circuited. Replace it or repair the connection.

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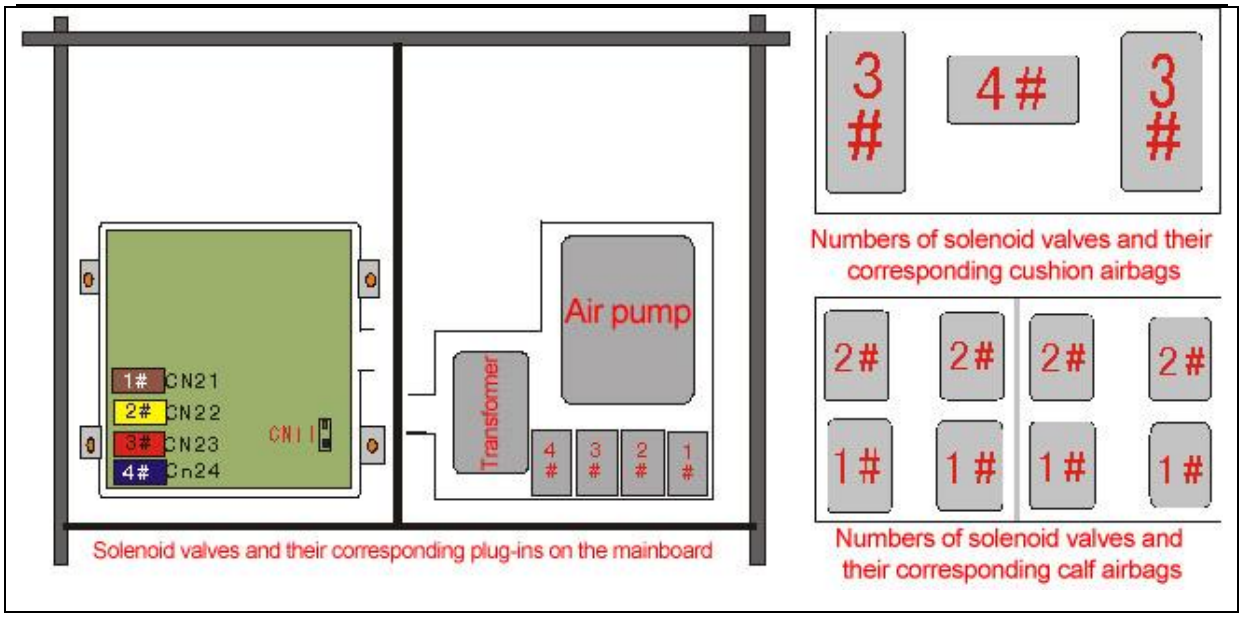

Fig. 14

◆ **Trouble symptom III:**

No **AC110V** power is supplied to the air pump from the mainboard.

Trouble diagnosis:

The mainboard is damaged.

Proposed solutions:

3.1: If the plug-in **CN11** for the air pump has no voltage output, check if there is any voltage variation at Pin 2 of the **optical coupler 3022** (as shown in **Fig.14**) (it should be **DC5V** when the motor is out of work and below **DC1V** when the motor works). If yes, the control signal is normal. Go on to check the circuit following the optical coupler to see if there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering in **SCR BTA12** or the optical coupler is damaged. Replace the damaged electronic elements if any.

3.2: If there is no voltage variation, check if there is any voltage variation at Pin 28 of the **chip PIC18F452** (as shown in **Fig. 14**). If yes, there is an open circuit or pseudo soldering on the circuit between the optical coupler and the chip. Repair the soldering. If there is no voltage variation, the **triode 8050** or the chip is damaged. Replace the damaged one.

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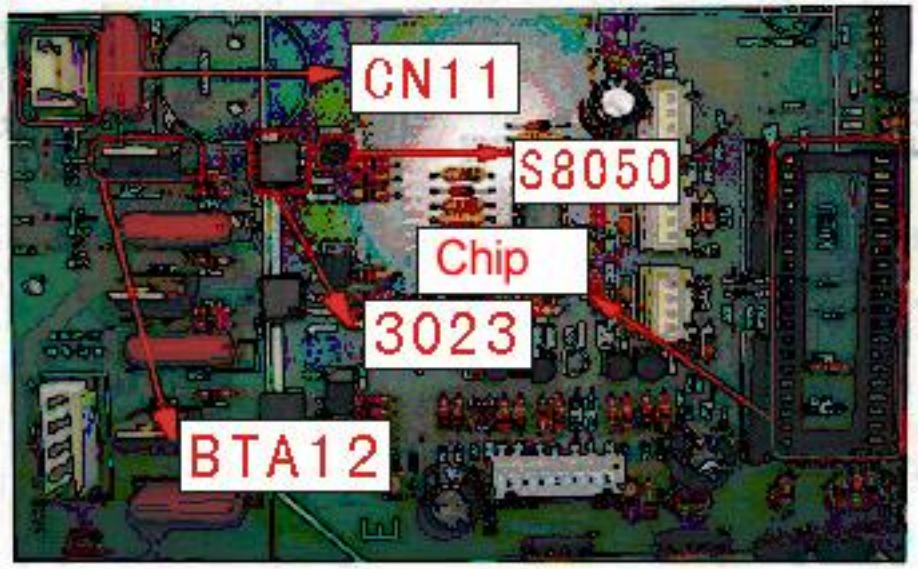

Fig. 14

◆ **Trouble symptom IV:**

The air pump can work but one group of airbags is not inflated or keeps inflating when the massage chair is switched on.

Trouble diagnosis:

4.1: The solenoid valve is damaged and no DC12V power is supplied to the solenoid valve from the mainboard.

4.2: The solenoid valve is damaged.

4.3: The triode is broken down.

Proposed solutions:

4.1: Check if the plug-ins of the solenoid valve corresponding to the group of airbags that can not inflate on the mainboard is in poor contact (**CN21**~**CN22** as shown in **Fig. 14**). If yes, make them in good order. If not, measure the corresponding plug-in on the mainboard to see if there is a **DC12V** voltage output. If not, check the elements on the mainboard such as the **triode TIP122**, **integrated block L7H4Y4** to see if there is pseudo soldering or loose soldering. If yes, Repair the soldering or replace it.

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4.2: If there is voltage output, the solenoid valve (as shown in **Fig. 14**, the valve is in the air pump) is open-circuited or damaged. Repair the connection or replace it.

4.3: If a single group of airbags keeps inflating since the air pump starts, the **triode TIP122** corresponding to this group of airbags is broken down. Replace it.

Chapter 7 Other common troubles and removal methods

7.1 Trouble symptoms: (1) The cushion does not vibrate after the unit is switched on; (2) The cushion keeps vibrating after the unit is switched on and can't be stopped.

Removal methods: (1) The vibration plug-in under the cushion is loose; fix it. (2) The triode TIP122 is broken down (as shown in **Fig. 15**); replace it.

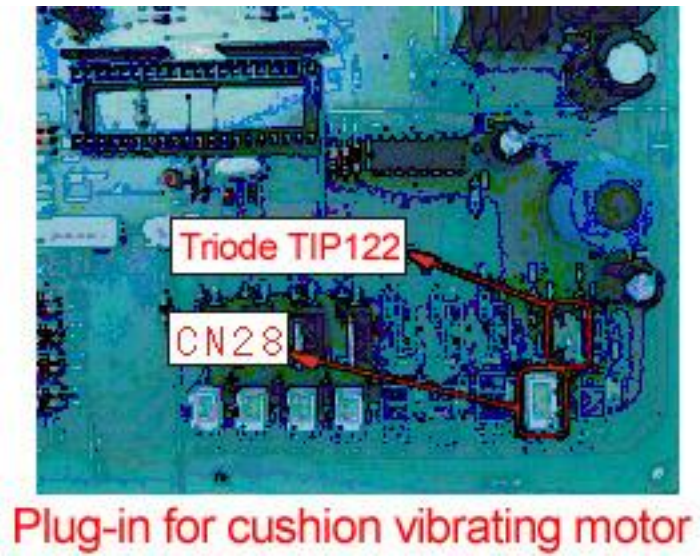

Fig. 15

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Varistor at AC110V power input end on the mainboard

Fig. 16

7.2 **Trouble symptom**: The mechanical massage hand keeps kneading when the unit is switched on.

Removal method: It is caused by the width detection failure of the travel detection board (as shown in **Fig. 9**). Replace the **optical coupler 306** or the travel detection board.

7.3 Trouble symptom: The fuse will be burnt out as long as the chair is powered on.

Removal method: It is caused by the breakdown of the **varistor 10D221K** on the mainboard (as shown in **Fig. 16**). Replace it.

7.4 **Trouble symptom**: The LCD's display is not complete or in chaos when the unit is switched on.

Removal method: Replace the **4M crystal oscillator** on the coin selector board.

7.5 **Trouble symptom**: The mechanical massage hand keeps traveling up and down when the unit is switched on.

Removal method: Replace the positioning detection board (as shown in **Fig. 17**) or the **optical coupler 306** on the positioning detection board.

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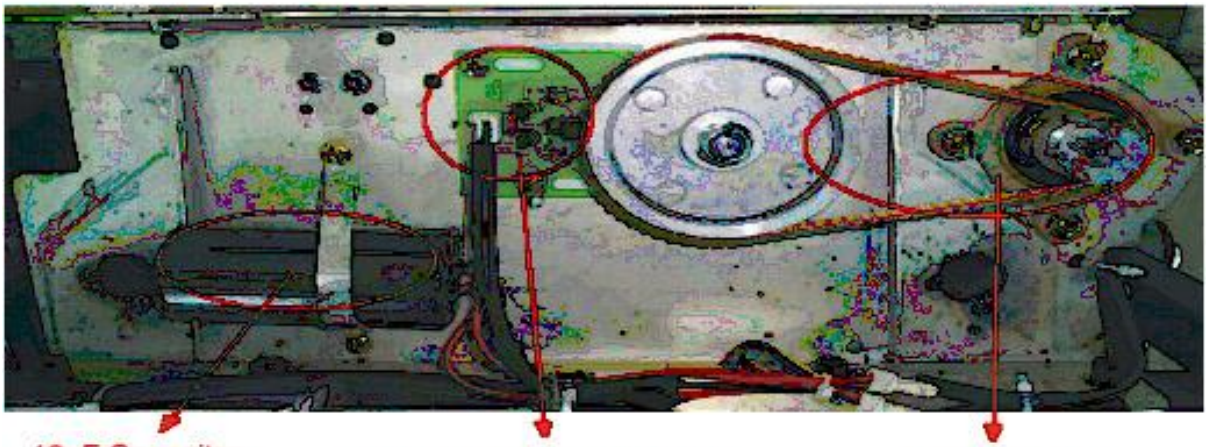

Fig. 17

Chapter 8 Diagrams of the Plug-Ins Distribution on the Mainboard and the Wiring of the Unit

Plug-in No.	Function of plug-in	Wire color	Plug-in No.	Function of plug-in	Wire color
CN1	AC110V input	Black-black	**CN16**	Detection of calf electric cylinder	White-red-green
CN2/CN3	AC110V output	Red-red	**CN17**	Connecting wire of coin selector board	Blue-green-yellow-orange
CN5	AC12V-0.5A	Blue-blue	**CN18**	Connecting wire of coin selector board	Red

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CN6	Kneading motor	Black-white	**CN19**	Lead screw detection wire	Black-white-grey
CN7	Patting motor	Red-purple	**CN20**	AC12V-0.5A	Black-black
CN8	Electric cylinder of backrest	Black-red	**CN21**	1# solenoid valve	Brown (double line)
CN9	Calf electric cylinder	Black-red	**CN22**	2# solenoid valve	Yellow (double line)
CN10	Traveling motor	Three groups of double-colored wires	**CN23**	3# solenoid valve	Blue (double line)
CN11	Air pump	Brown-blue	**CN24**	4# solenoid valve	Red (double line)
CN14	Mechanical massage hand detection	7 groups of cables	**CN28**	Cushion vibration	Red-black
CN15	Detection of backrest electric cylinder	White-red-green			

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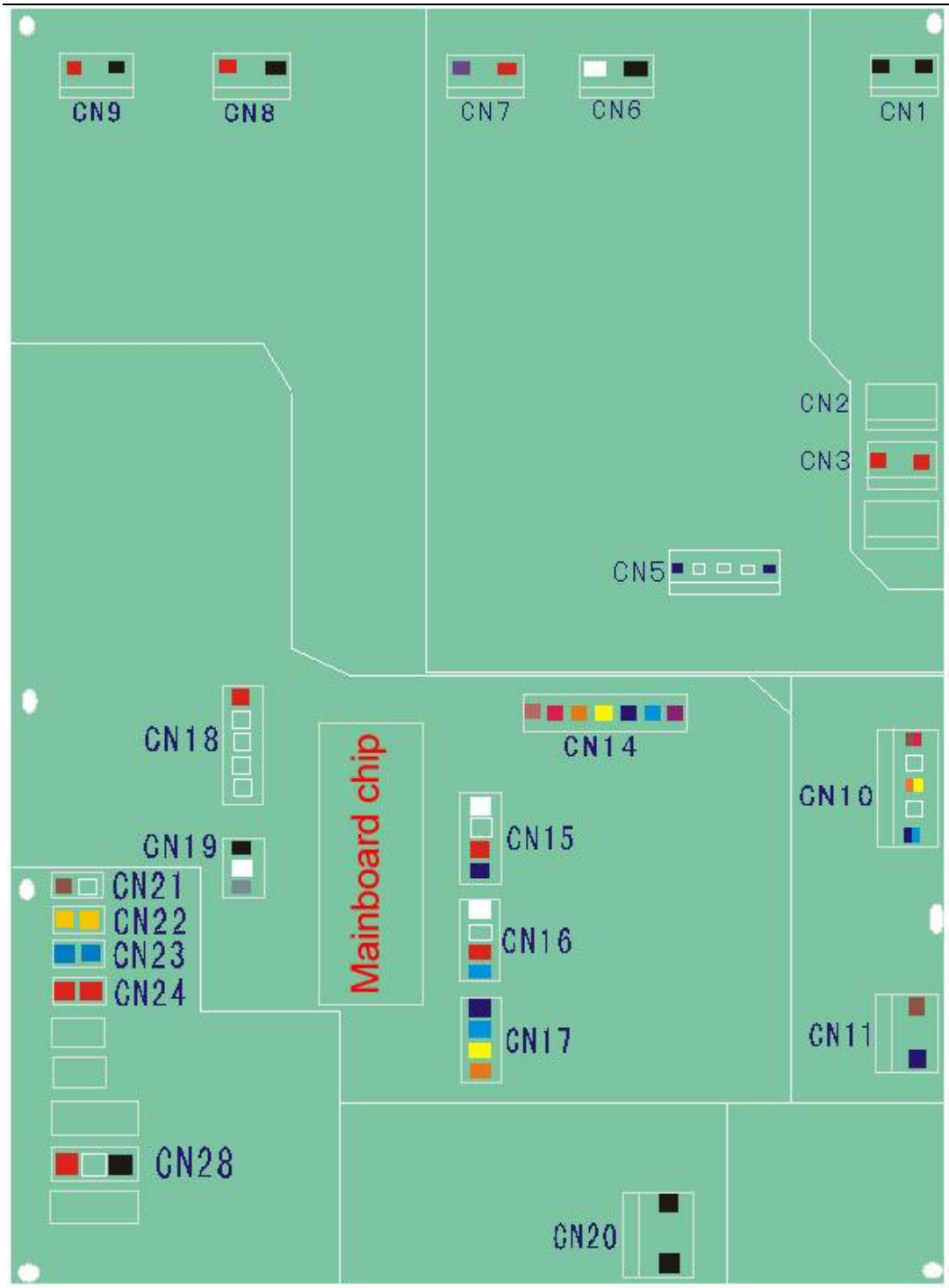

Description of the distribution and wire colors of plug-ins on T101 mainboard

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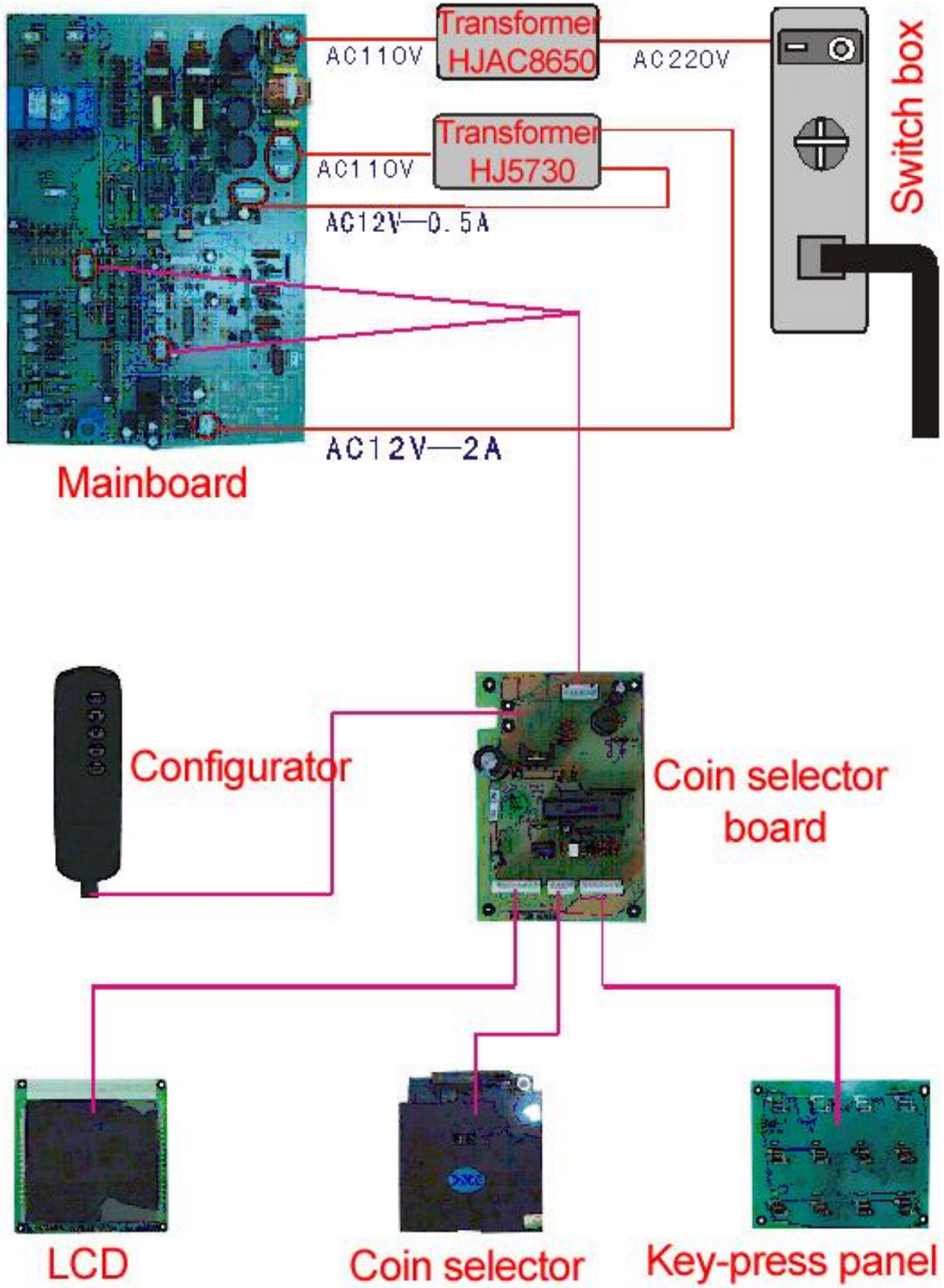

Diagram of wiring of T101 unit

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